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# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 838.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

Monthly Subscription Rates: For Dresden, mark 1.—; for the rest of Germany and Austria, mark 1.20. For other countries, marks 2.50.

## THE ELECTION AFTERMATH.

It is confidently predicted by thoughtful Americans that now the excitement of the past three months has been ended by the election to office of a popular and able candidate, the return to that high degree of economic and industrial prosperity prevailing throughout the country before the late disastrous financial panic, will be greatly accelerated. The uncertainties of the political situation went far towards preventing public concentration on matters urgently calling for attention, such as the passage of sound currency measures, an equitable tariff revision, and a relentless, but deliberate, campaign against Trust monopolies. The letters published abroad by Mr. Hearst revealing the widespread ramifications of the Standard Oil Company were, at the moment of their exposure, only superficially examined, but it would be a great mistake to suppose that their effect was purely ephemeral and a mere incident of the Presidential campaign. The public mind will only begin to grasp the true significance of this infamous correspondence when it has recovered its normal condition after the late strain. Until Mr. Hearst was clever enough to gain possession of the incriminating documents he sprang so dramatically on the electorate, few people realised the tremendous influence wielded by the Trust magnates over prominent political leaders, judicial officials, and smaller fry in the public service. It was, of course, widely known that emissaries of the Standard and other corporations were perniciously active in every great or small political campaign, and that they were responsible for a good deal of the "graft" which admittedly is a characteristic of American politics; but that the managing director of a corporation had practically the power to recommend or veto the appointment to high public office of any individual has come as a complete and astounding revelation. The spark has been effectually applied to the fuse, and the powder-barrel on which the Trusts have sat with equanimity for a number of years is likely to become untenable at an early date. It is probable that the brazen impudence characterising the corporations' dealings with national questions will prove the greatest incentive to popular retaliation. The Trusts are beginning to realise with the great American showman that "you can fool all the people some of the time; you can fool some of the people all the time; but you can't fool all the people all the time."

The tariff question as applied to the United States is one which only those who have enjoyed long experience in the economic and industrial life of the country are qualified to examine and decide. We in Europe have good reason to anathematise the tariff time and again, particularly on those occasions when our baggage, landed on the quay at New York, is overhauled with horrifying thoroughness by the brusque Customs official, who has a perfect genius for discovering dutiable articles packed away in crevices and corners. But in the larger aspect there is little room for doubting the beneficent influence exercised on American industries by the rigid tariff wall. For many years this wall has effectually barred foreign goods entering the United States on terms which would enable them to closely compete with native produce or manufactures, the natural result being that the country has become self-supporting to the last degree, and for more than a decade has been sending her goods overseas to foreign markets. But the tariff has not been an unmixed blessing. It is a condition under which the obnoxious Trust system flourishes like a green bay tree; indeed, its abolition would of necessity bring about the downfall of the Trusts; and that is why such determined opposition has been shown in Congress and the Senate to all proposals based on a drastic revision of the tariff. The two Houses of Representatives are packed with Trust emissaries whose business it is to offer uncompromising resistance to any and every measure likely to act detrimentally on the immense vested interests represented by such corporations as the Standard Company, the Steel Trust, and a host of others. Thus the American Cabinet is in a position analogous to that with which the British Government is confronted today with regard to the Licensing Bill, which is foredoomed to destruction in the House of Lords owing to the heavy representation of the liquor interest in that august assembly. But whereas the House of Lords is fixed and immutable, both the American Houses are under popular



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## My Clearance Sale

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## Otto Mayer, PHOTOGRAPHER

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control, and once the people find those institutions in need of a clean sweep, the brush will be put into operation without delay. We believe the publication of the Archbold letters represents a declaration of war between the Trusts and people, and in view of past American history, have no hesitation in echoing Mr. Hearst's war-cry,—"the Trusts have got to go!"

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, November 5.

In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hunt asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether, in spite of the regulation laid down by the Admiralty that only two battleships of the active Channel Fleet should be absent at one time, in September last the Channel Fleet was at Scarborough with only six battleships, while the Home Fleet at the same time was hundreds of miles away, in the North of Scotland, with only ten battleships, and these of three or four different types; and whether, about the same time, the German High Sea Fleet of 16, if not 18, battleships was at or near Heligoland.

Mr. McKenna said it was true the battleships were at Scarborough on September 25. The other eight battleships of the Channel Fleet were at the home ports—three at Chatham, three at Portsmouth, and two at Devonport. Four were available for sea and four were refitting. He could not undertake to give information about foreign navies.

Mr. Hunt asked, in view of our recent experience as to how quickly war clouds might arise, and also to the fact that some of our neighbours were not quite so fond of us as we could desire, did the right hon. gentleman consider that the position was safe at that time?

Mr. McKenna: "If it is appropriate to use the term, I should say overwhelming safe."

Sir G. Parker: "Is the inability of the right hon. gentleman to give information concerning the movements of the German Fleet due to lack of information, or that he does not consider it wise?"

Mr. McKenna: "The words I used were, I cannot undertake to give information."

London, November 6.

In answer to a question regarding the seizure on May 9th of the English trawling steamer "General" by a German gunboat and the subsequent release of the English skipper by a German court, Secretary of State Sir Edward Grey announced that the British Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin had been commissioned to lay before the German Government a claim for compensation.

### LORD CREWE ON THE NEAR EAST.

London, November 6.

The Earl of Crew, Lord President of the Privy Council, delivered a speech at Surbiton yesterday evening on the crisis in the Near East, and declared that England desired to see Turkey given a free hand for the settlement of the constitutional problems with which she was at present faced. At the same time, said Lord Crewe, it must not be forgotten that Great Britain had many and manifold interests in that section of Europe. There was not anxious to maintain peace.

### THE IMPERIAL "INTERVIEW."

London, November 6.

The Manchester Guardian, (one of the best-informed newspapers in Great Britain) learns that the alleged interview with the German Emperor recently published in the Daily Telegraph was in reality the reproduction of a conversation which his Majesty engaged in while staying at Highcliffe last year.

### ALLEGED CASE OF PLAGUE IN LIVERPOOL.

London, November 6.

It has just transpired here, through the medium of an official communication, that on October 23rd a labourer employed on a coaling steamer in dock at Liverpool developed unmistakable symptoms of plague, and died shortly afterwards. So far as can be ascertained, no further cases have been reported to the sanitary authorities.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### MR. TAFT'S VICTORY.

New York, November 5.

It is estimated that Mr. Taft's plurality in the whole country amounts to 1,091,000 votes. The estimated pluralities by States are as follows in thousands of votes.

Republican.—California 45, Colorado 5, Connecticut 35, Delaware 3½, Idaho 20, Illinois 170, Indiana 3, Iowa 40, Kansas 26, Maine 31½, Maryland 5, Massachusetts 120, Michigan 100, Minnesota 80, New Hampshire 20, New Jersey 84, New York 190, Nevada 1, North Dakota 10, Ohio 100, Oregon 25, Pennsylvania 30, Rhode Island 16, South Dakota 32, Utah 10, Vermont 28, Washington 75, Wyoming 5.

Democratic.—Kentucky 15, Missouri 20, Nebraska 10, Virginia 20, and the remainder of the solid South 436.

A close race in West Virginia and Montana left the result in those States doubtful.

Later.

Mr. Taft's plurality exceeded that of Mr. Roosevelt in New Jersey and Massachusetts, as well as in New York, but fell off in the Middle West, where several Democratic Governors have been elected.

Mr. Bryan has carried Nevada, Montana, and the solid South. There will be practically no change in the complexion of Congress.

As far as can be made out Mr. Bryan has done better than Judge Parker did in 1904, but very few people doubted that such would be the case, for after all, William Jennings Bryan is not a commonplace man or mere local politician. The result must be a very bitter disappointment to him. He could not have expected actual victory, but he did expect to run Mr. Taft very close.

According to New York reports, the Republicans are more than satisfied. Not one man among them expected to put Mr. Taft anyway near the position achieved by Mr. Roosevelt in 1904, but the result,

(Continued on page 2.)